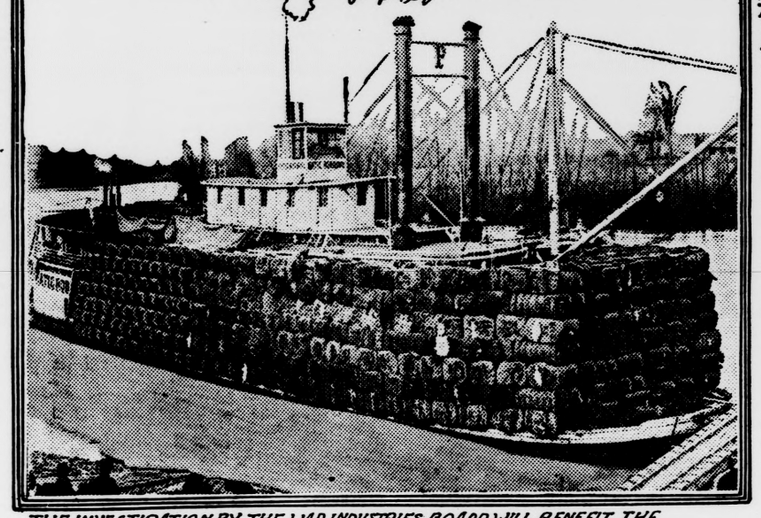
# TRUTH ABOUT *the* COTTON SITUATION

## INVESTIGATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY WILL BENEFIT THE BUSINESS

(PREPARED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

NO BELIEF EXISTS AMONG THOSE IN RESPONSIBILITY THAT COTTON PRICES WILL BE FIXED



THE INVESTIGATION BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD WILL BENEFIT THE COTTON BUSINESS

"IF WE will ignore the hysteria of the professional 'farmer's friend' and discount the selfishness of certain trading and manufacturing interests, we will find that the cotton producer and the fair-dealing cotton trade and cotton-goods industry have nothing to fear from the action of the war industries board in providing for an allocation of cotton and an inquiry into the whole cotton situation," said Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, in a statement given to the press recently. Mr. Ousley continued:

"I am moved to make these remarks by the publication in the New York Journal of Commerce of October 8 of a denunciatory article by Mr. B. B. Comer, president of the Avondale mills and former governor of Alabama. The cotton traders whom Governor Comer denounces may defend themselves. My concern is primarily to present the truth for the welfare of cotton producers, and secondarily to dispute his imputations of participation or collusion by the department of agriculture. I speak from accurate and first-hand information in making the statement that there has not been from the beginning, nor is there now, any set purpose or desire to fix cotton prices. There has not been from the beginning, nor is there now, the belief among those in responsibility that price-fixing will be necessary as a war measure—certainly it never was contemplated, nor could it be justified, on any other basis. It has been considered only as a possible necessity, dependent upon the information to be gathered.

"But there are several reasons for a cotton inquiry.

"In the first place, there have been marked fluctuations many times during the last few months, and more or less since the beginning of the European war, without justifying economic reasons. Repeatedly the market has risen more than a hundred points and reacted as much or more within a few hours. There have been violent 'breaks,' reminding one of the slump at the outbreak of the war, and in no single case has the movement been justified by any real fact of trade importance. All such irrational fluctuations are extremely hurtful to producers and legitimate traders and manufacturers.

"In the second place, often and almost continuously during the last few months contract quotations have been out of normal relation to spot quotations—and generally have tended to depress or to discount the trade value of real cotton.

"In the third place, the prices of cotton goods have been advancing for four years out of all proportion to the prices of cotton. Contrary to popular impression outside of the cotton belt, cotton prices are not out of line with prices of other staple commodities. For instance, on July 1, 1914, the average price of wheat to the farmer was 76.9 cents; on September 1, 1918, under government control, it was $2.05—an increase of 167 per cent. On the same dates the prices of cotton were 12.4 and 32.2 cents—an increase of 160 per cent. The average increase on farm products has not been so great, but the average of manufactured products (except those regulated under war powers) has been as great or greater. One of the most interesting comparisons is found in the price of cotton goods. I quote from Bradstreets.

**Wholesale Prices of Cotton Goods.**

| Kind. | Aug. 1, 1913. | Aug. 1, 1917. | Aug. 1, 1918. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Print cloths, 64's (Boston) | $0.0675 | $0.08 | $0.14 |
| Standard sheeting (Boston) | .0775 | .155 | .20675 |
| Ginghams, Amoskeag, Staple (Boston) | .0675 | .15 | .225 |

"Here are increases of from 261 to 383 per cent.

"In the fourth place, it developed a few weeks ago that there is rather a scant supply of cotton of the grade of middling of 1-inch to 1 1-16-inch staple, and an abundance of low-grade cotton on the one hand and extra staple (such as Arizona, Georgia and Florida Sea Island) on the other. The European countries were in the market for the small supply of middling and the speculators were contracting for it, while the producers of low-grade and extra-staple cottons found few buyers. The cotton market was out of joint. Several months ago the department of agriculture foresaw this precise situation and urged the modification of war goods specifications in order to increase consumption of low-grade cottons, but it takes a long time to readjust commercial and manufacturing customs, because all men are prone to maintain habits, and spinners are averse to incurring trouble or reducing profits.

"But when the new crop began to come to market the war industries board deemed it necessary to take some action for adjustment.

"Chairman Baruch of the war industries board did me the honor to consult me, in the absence of Secretary Houston, about the details of the plan he had decided to adopt by constituting a committee of inquiry and a committee of distribution. For a quarter of a century I have given more or less study to the economic aspects of cotton, and I cannot recall a time when the cotton farmer was injured by the revelation of the whole truth about cotton supply and demand. He has been injured times unnumbered by the half truth. Therefore, I rather welcomed the inquiry which Mr. Baruch felt it necessary, in the discharge of his responsibility for the conservation of all war material, to institute. Developments since then have confirmed my impression. After the first flurry—due mostly to the persistent suspicions or unwarranted apprehensions of a few overzealous spokesmen for the cotton producers—the situation became more stable, more normal, and meanwhile, the report of the bureau of crop estimates exhibits a slightly larger supply of cotton than was reckoned upon the condition of the plant a month earlier. My information is that the commissions representing the allies, the legitimate traders and the more thoughtful farmers recognize the wisdom of the undertaking and have full confidence that these instrumentalities of government exercised under war emergency will do no injustice. The chief objectors are a few short-sighted spinners who are unwilling to take any chance upon a reduction of the handsome profits they have been making for three years and more.

"No doubt there has been recently, as there has been always, more or less sharp practice by a certain class of cotton traders. I have never seen the time when some men did not take advantage of any situation to exaggerate, to distort, and even to falsify facts for speculative advantage. For instance, Secretary Houston was represented as saying that 25 cents a pound was a fair price for cotton. It was utterly false. He had never said anything of the sort. How the story originated I have not the slightest idea. It was a piece of market gossip invented for a purpose like many another concocted and circulated from time immemorial.

"As to market influences, nothing has been so hurtful of late as the attitude of a few men from the South who insisted, in spite of Chairman Baruch's statements of purpose, that the contemplation of the war industries board was to cause a price to be fixed, and who assumed that if a price were fixed it would be lower than the market price. Market gossipers naturally have made the most of such a state of mind. Another hurtful influence has been the effort in some quarters to magnify the cost of producing cotton. In this connection, there are those who remember that when the fixing of a wheat price was under consideration some professed spokesmen of the producers sought to have the cotton price fixed at 25 cents, though the market at that time was considerably below 25 cents. These men have created the impression that the South desired price-fixing upward, but was unwilling to have the facts as to real value ascertained. As has often been the case, much harm has been done by the overzealous, the suspicious and the selfish. All such factors must be discounted in truly appraising the situation.

"Whether intentionally or not, Governor Comer's article in the New York Journal of Commerce misrepresents the department's relation to this whole problem. The United States department of agriculture enforces the provisions of the United States cotton futures act, except those portions which relate to the collection of taxes on contracts, and these portions are enforced by the treasury department. The department of agriculture, however, does not 'establish differentials' for grades of cotton other than middling, as one might infer from reading Governor's Comer's article. The section 5 contract, which is the contract used on the two exchanges, is a 'basis middling' contract. Cotton of grades other than middling may be delivered, and the differences on or off middling at which such grades are delivered are determined by the difference prevailing in spot markets designated for that purpose by the secretary of agriculture under the terms of the act.

"This department has no authority to say what differences shall be quoted by the spot markets. In fact, the New York and New Orleans exchanges get their quotations direct from the spot markets, and the department of agriculture does not even transmit the quotations to the two exchanges. We keep a check on the published differences of the exchanges, however, and if any error is observed, we immediately advise them. Although we have no authority to control the differences quoted by the spot markets, we make it our business to keep in touch with the spot markets, in order that so far as we can do so by co-operation with them, we may assure the accuracy of the spot quotations. Governor Comer has been informed in correspondence heretofore that this department does not 'establish differentials.'

"Governor Comer states that the differentials depressed cotton values on the exchanges from five cents to twelve cents a pound. We keep a record in the bureau of markets showing the average of the middling quotations in the ten officially designated spot markets, and we are constantly making comparisons between this average of spot quotations and the quotations of future exchanges. This 'average' spot quotation and the future quotations of New York during the past spring and summer were not as wide apart as five cents per pound except for one or two days.

"The spot markets whose quotations are used by the New York and New Orleans exchanges, in accordance with the law and the designation of the secretary of agriculture in making up the differentials on and off middling, are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Savannah | Galveston | Augusta | Houston |
| Montgomery | Little Rock | Norfolk | Dallas |
| New Orleans | Memphis | | |

"If there is any market in this list which is not a bona fide spot market I should like to have information to that effect. If there are more representative spot markets than the ten selected by the secretary of agriculture I should like to have information to that effect.

"Governor Comer seems very solicitous about the welfare of the farmer, and refers particularly to the fact that the surplus of low-grade cotton at present is not held by the farmers. I take it that the committee on cotton distribution has a much bigger problem ahead of it than merely to take care that farmers shall find a market for their product. The lack of a market for low-grade cotton is tying up a large part of the nation's resources, is crippling prospective purchasers of Liberty bonds and otherwise retarding the economic life of the country. That a perfectly good product should thus be placed under the ban and its money value retired from circulation, is unendurable. Even if the surplus low-grade cotton is held by middlemen, these middlemen are the same persons who must buy the farmers' present crop, and if they and their bankers have their capital tied up in a product which they cannot dispose of in turn, they will be unable to buy the farmers' product this year. So whether the farmer holds a surplus of low-grade cotton is not of prime importance, and it appears that anyone who stands in the way of getting this cotton into circulation is, in fact, an enemy to the farmer, irrespective of the attitude that he may assume."

### DETERMINATION.

"You went around on a friendly visit to that man who has victimized you in his profiteering."

"Yes. I'm at least going to do all I can to make him do the right thing with my money and buy Liberty bonds."

### SAME THING.

Nero stopped fiddling awhile to look over Rome burning.

"This gives me a glance into the future," he remarked to a friend, "it looks so much like a German retreat."

### IN THE FUTURE.

There is one time coming when men will really enjoy their wives' biscuits and rolls."

"What time is that?"

"When we look back and remember the war bread mother used to make."

### OR A LOCK STEP, MAYBE.

Hobble—Funny, ain't it?

DeHoy—Go on and have it out.

Hobble—Why they call it a wedding march when it's really a two-step.

### THE TROUBLE.

"Come away from the register, my dear."

"Why can't I sit here to warm myself?"

"Because it's got the flue."

## SAFEGUARDING THE HOME

### Simple Directions on Home Nursing

By JANE A. DELANO
Director Department of Nursing
American Red Cross

**"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"**

### SIMPLE SICKROOM METHODS

If a member of your family gets sick, or shows decided signs of approaching illness, put the patient to bed and then call a physician.

Choose a room that is quiet and sunny, and as far removed as possible from other members of the family.

Fresh air is especially needed by all sick people, but a ventilated room does not mean a cold room. The windows should be opened at the top and bottom for a few minutes once every hour, to keep fresh air circulating through the room, but take care to protect the patient from direct draft, at all times. Use extra covers, if necessary.

Don't allow more than one person in the sick room at a time, unless needed to help in lifting or moving, and keep away other members of the family.

Only the patient should occupy the bedroom, and it is important to remember that all sick people are sensitive to noises; such as flapping curtains, squeaky doors and rocking chairs, rattling windows, ticking clocks, sticking bureau drawers, rustling newspapers or over-starched skirts. Never whisper in the sickroom; it annoys the patient.

If there sems to be high fever, severe headache, cold applications on the head will relieve. If the patient complains of chill, or feeling cold, put hot water bottles, securely corked and well covered, at the back and feet.

Give the patient plenty of cold water to drink; it helps to wash away the wastes from his system.

If his throat is sore, have him gargle it with salt water—one teaspoonful to a pint of boiling water. Cold or hot applications on the throat are soothing.

Give no medicine unless ordered to do so by the doctor, with the possible exception of a mild dose of castor oil, if needed. Don't take it unless needed, however. It is unwise to give a physic as a routine measure.

Don't kill the patient with kindness, and don't overfeed him. If there is fever, give him milk and strained broths; if there is no fever he may have, in addition to the milk and broth, tea, toast, plain boiled rice, or the lighter cereals.

It is highly important that certain dishes and cooking utensils be set aside for the sole use of the patient. If it is impossible to wash them there, they should be carried in a pan to the kitchen, and boiled before washing.

Scraps of food left on the tray after the patient has eaten should be put in a paper bag and burned.

The person caring for the patient should remember to wash her hands frequently, especially before leaving the room to mingle with other members of the family. She must also remember, for her own protection, to keep her hands away from her mouth and nose at all times. It is said that 90 per cent of contagious diseases are taken through the mouth and nose.

If the sickroom is kept well aired, clean and tidy, disinfectants will not be necessary, and should not be used unless a physician advises. All unnecessary furniture should be removed from the sickroom, so that it can be easily cleaned. Remove dust from the floor and carpet with a damp cloth wrapped around the broom.

Use clean cloths or paper napkins to remove the discharges from the mouth and nose. Burn these after being used. Old cloths and cotton used to receive any other discharges, including vomit material, should be placed in a paper bag and burned immediately.

Soiled handkerchiefs, which may not be burned, should not be placed under the pillow; they help to spread the disease. Keep them in a paper bag near the bedside. Before being sent to the laundry, they should be put in a pan filled with water and a little washing soda and boiled.

In order to keep from breathing in the germs of influenza and pneumonia, which are expelled into the air from the patient, the attendant should wear a contagion mask. This is made by folding together six thicknesses of gauze, eight inches square and attaching tapes to the four corners. Tie the mask over the mouth and nose.

It is very unwise for the person who has been seriously ill to get up too soon, or try to go to work until they are feeling entirely well and strong.

### KITCHEN HYGIENE

A clean, well-cared-for house is desirable for all times, but a clean kitchen is an absolute necessity in maintaining health and preventing the spread of disease.

The most scrupulous care should be exercised wherever food is stored and prepared.

Be sure that no germs are allowed to live in the place where food for the entire family is prepared.

The kitchen, as far as possible, should be bright, airy, easy to clean, and should have no dark corners.

All cooking utensils should be thoroughly washed, scalded and dried before they are put away. The danger of using badly washed dishes is evident to everyone.

When sinks and shelves are washed, dirty water should not be allowed to stand in the cracks to draw insects and breed germs.

Dish cloths and towels should be washed and boiled after using, and if possible dried in the sun. The sun and fresh air are the best germ killers in the world.

Every place where food is kept should have constant care. The refrigerator must be kept absolutely clean; all movable parts should be taken out of it and thoroughly washed once a week. At that time the pipes and drains should be cleaned, racks thoroughly washed with hot water and soap suds, rinsed, placed in the sun and aired, and the interior rinsed with hot water, and then cold water, dried and left to air for an hour.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of special care for all dishes and cooking utensils sent to the kitchen from the sick room. They should be scalded before drying. At the termination of the illness, such dishes should be boiled briskly for ten minutes before being returned for general use.

The same set of dishes for the patient should be used every day and kept in a place separate from the family dishes. If no safe place can be found, they should be kept in the patient's room covered with a clean napkin until needed.

Attention should also be paid to the hands of the person cooking. They should be washed always before handling food. After using the handkerchief or coming in direct contact with the nose or mouth, wash the hands before touching the food.

Care should be taken not to cough or sneeze in the neighborhood of food, especially food to be eaten raw, and if the person cooking has a bad cold she should take particular care to keep her hands clean.

Food for the sick should always be most carefully prepared, and be as invitingly served as possible.

Trays, dishes, tray cloths and napkins for the patient must be absolutely clean. Paper napkins are better than soiled linen.

The trays should not be overloaded with food. The sight of too much food frequently takes away the appetite. It is safer to err on the side of serving too little than too much.

Food left on the patient's tray should be burned; it should not be eaten by anyone else, or placed in the pantry or refrigerator with other food.

Keep the kitchen clean, keep the food clean and lessen the danger of infection from that point.

### Famous Old London Building.

The appointment of lieutenant of the Tower of London carries with it the tenure of the lieutenant's house, which boasts of historical associations, if ever any house did. It was built in the reign of Henry VIII, and was used as a prison for More, Surrey, Essex, Coke, Jeremy Taeylor, William Penn and Algernon Sydney. There are two other small houses provided for the lieutenant's servants, and in these Lady Jane Grey was held captive and Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his "History of the World." In those "good old days" the fees charged the prisoners added quite materially to the lieutenant's salary.

### Secrets of the Salmon.

A single scale from a salmon will tell you its owner's age, and whether his pickings have been slim or the opposite. When viewed through a microscope, the scale will reveal tiny lines, which have developed at the rate of 16 a year. Lines crowded close prove that the salmon has been living high. Lines widely spread indicate a scant diet.

### Only One Town.

Previous to the great war, the only town in the old world ever captured by the United States was the town of Derne, in Tripoli, which was taken by an American force under General Eaton in 1804.


## THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

### Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

Excellent for Coughs & Colds

**HALE'S HONEY**

of Horehound & Tar

*All Druggists*

Use Pike's Toothache Drops


W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 49--1918.

About three minutes after starting an argument with a woman a man realizes he is lost.


**Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic** restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. Price 60c.


### Far Fetched.

Groom—Why so sad, sweetheart?

Bride—I was just thinking how miserable I'd be if I had never met you.


**Dandruff and Itching.** To restore dry, falling hair and get rid of dandruff, rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.


### Arduous Task.

Mistress—"Really, cook, what have you been doing? Seven o'clock, and the rabbit not put on yet!" Cook—"I can't help it, ma'am; I never knew anything take so long to pluck in my life!"

### Forebodings.

"I bet Josh'll be glad to get home," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"I don't doubt it," replied her husband; "only bein' used to that soldier fare I'm afraid he ain't goin' to be satisfied with the way Mr. Hoover lets us home folks eat."

### Of Greater Difficulty.

Catherine was learning to read in her primer. She had great difficulty in remembering the word "have," but could remember much longer words. I said to her when she came asking again for me to tell her, "Why Catherine, you can remember 'mamma,' 'school,' and 'kitty,' why can't you remember 'have?'"

"But, mother," she said, "have is a lots harder word to get acquainted with."

### Poor Solomon.

"King Solomon was dictating to me today," said the court stenographer, "and he surely had a grouch. 'He said for me to get his words down just exactly as he spoke them: 'There is no new thing under the sun—no, not one.'"

"What got him in that mood?" asked the court chamberlain.

"He had been to four moving picture shows a day for the past week, also had seen six musical comedies and a file of Sunday comic supplements."


Some people learn of the harmful effects of coffee by reading. Others find it out through experience. In either case it is a good idea to adopt:

**INSTANT POSTUM**

A delicious drink made from the finest cereals, harmless and nourishing. Made in the cup, instantly. Saves sugar and fuel.


## True Levelers

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levelers. They give to all, who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am, no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof . . . I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from what is called the best society, in the place where I live.—William Ellery Channing.

### Plucky.

Soldiers as a rule are plucky fellows when wounded. This story is told of one:

He came in on a stretcher—face all bruised and swollen, eyes protruding, all full of mud and bits of stone. There wasn't an inch of his body without its own bruise or cut.

He'd been standing in a muddy place and a big obus had plumped into the ground just in front of him, and then, from a couple of feet down, had gone off and up. As he opened his eyes the doctor said to him: "You must have had a pretty rough passage."

He replied: "Nothing in it, sir—nothing in it. I'll be all right after I've had a shave."

## Let in Sunshine

Not only does lack of sunshine impair your health, but it affects your mental attitude. You cannot be an optimist and live in a gloomy place—and who wants to be a pessimist? Many of our most dreaded germs are completely annihilated by a continued application of sunshine. This is the reason all modern hospitals are built on the pavilion plan, which admits light on all sides.

## Still Hunt Guy Fawkes

Guy Fawkes day has been observed in England for more than three hundred years. It comes on November 5th, and commemorates the failure of a plot to blow up King James I, the house of lords, and the house of commons on November 5th, 1605. The plotters smuggled a large number of barrels of powder into the cellar of Parliament building, the plan being to blow up the building while the king and parliament were present. One of the plotters had a relative in parliament and, desiring to save him from the impending doom, sent him a note begging him to remain away from the session on that day. The note aroused the recipient's suspicion, an investigation was made, and Guy Fawkes, to whom had been assigned the duty of igniting the fuse, was found among the powder barrels. As many of the plotters as were caught were hanged, and each November 5th thereafter a solemn search was made of the parliament building cellars for any emulators of Guy Fawkes. The event finally became a sort of carnival, the celebrators parading the streets in fantastic garb seeking Guy Fawkes, the fun culminating with the burning of a straw effigy of the plotter.—People's Home Journal.

### Make Good Time on French Roads.

American military dispatch riders, the motorcyclist successors of the old army carrier, are covering a hundred miles in three hours over the French roads, acording to information reaching the war department. These riders, carefully selected men, who do their work in spite of bad roads, bad weather and enemy fire, are intrusted with the task of keeping regimental, brigade, division and corps headquarters in touch with each other.

Kilmarnock, Scotland, has abolished half-penny fares on the tramway cars.

# Back Feel Achy After Grip?

COLDS and influenza leave thousands with weak kidneys and aching backs. The kidneys have to do most of the work of fighting off a cold or a contagious disease. They weaken—slow up. Then you feel dull and draggy, irritable or nervous, and have headaches, dizzy spells, lame back, backache, sore joints and irregular kidney action. Give the kidneys quick help and avoid serious kidney troubles. *Doan's Kidney Pills* are always in unusual demand after grip epidemics as so many people have learned their reliability. *Doan's* are used the world over. They are recommended by your own friends and neighbors.

## Personal Reports of Real Cases

**A VIRGINIA CASE.**

Mrs. E. C. Hampshire, 1312 Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va., says: "I was in awful shape four years ago with kidney complaint and nothing helped me until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They fixed me up all right and I haven't had any sign of the trouble since. The cure Doan's made for me has been a test of time and has been lasting."

**A MARYLAND CASE.**

John W. Maroney, Sixth and High Sts., Oakland, Md., says: "I was troubled by my kidneys off and on for years. Whenever I caught cold it settled in my kidneys and brought on an attack of backache. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, giving me much annoyance. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills I used a box and they corrected the trouble. I haven't used them lately, but if I am troubled again I would use Doan's for I know how good they are."

# DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.


**Faithful Old Manuel.**

"Soldiers are personified as Tommy Atkins and sailors as Jack Tar; why not personify industrials workers as well?"

"Well, don't we? You often hear of Manuel Labor."—Boston Transcript.

One bottle of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will save you money, time, anxiety and health. One dose sufficient, without Castor Oil in addition. Adv.

A woman is the inventor of a parasol that can be collapsed and converted into a knitting bag.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Economy, the poor man's mint.—Tupper.

Every mother imagines her baby's toes look like rosebuds.

Every Horse Owner who has ever tried Yager's Liniment will readily admit that it is by far the *best* and *most* economical liniment for general stable use.

For strained ligaments, spavin, harness galls, sweeny, wounds or old sores, cuts and any enlargements, it gives quick relief.

It contains twice as much as the usual 50 cent bottle of liniment.

At all dealers. Price 35 cents.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO. Baltimore, Md.

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

Immediate Shipments New South Corn Mill

Write us for full description and price of this standard, durable corn mill—produces fine, wholesome meal. Orders filled promptly. Write today.

AMERICAN CORN MILL CO., Box 37, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Bronchial Troubles

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively by using promptly a dependable remedy—

PISO'S


**Authoritative.**

Mabel—That fish looks like trout. I'm very fond of trout. I wonder if it is trout.

Norma—Why don't you ask the chef?

Mabel (to chef, sweetly)—What kind of fish is that?

Chef—That is fried fish, ma'am.—Judge.


STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS DYSPEPSIA, ACIDITY, GAS, INDIGESTION.

Your meals hit back! Your stomach is sour, acid, gassy and you feel bloated after eating or you have heavy lumps of indigestion pain or headache, but never mind. Here is instant relief.

Don't stay upset! Eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin and immediately the indigestion, gases, acidity and all stomach distress ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets are the surest, quickest stomach relievers in the world. They cost very little at drug stores. Adv.


**Its Kind.**

"I would like to have a swell luncheon."

"Why not try one of dried apples and water?"


**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.


**Talking in a Circle.**

"Why doesn't that fellow come to the point of his speech?"

"There isn't any point."


**ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC**

And Drives Malaria Out of the System.

"Your 'Babek' acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Elixir Babek, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.


Imports of almost 200,000,000 gallons a year are required to meet China's demand for kerosene.


When Baby is Teething

GROVER'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.


Some spinsters envy wives, and some wives envy spinsters.


Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-13

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago


# RIDDING FARMS OF OLD STUMPS

## Where Tough Obstacles Are Removed Land Is Available for Crop Cultivation.

## THERE IS NO "BEST METHOD"

**Pine and Fir Are Very Resistant to Decay and Roots Will Remain Sound for Lifetime—Best to Clear Field Gradually.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stumps occupy valuable land; foster the growth of weeds, since in order to keep the land in their vicinity clean much hard labor is necessary; mar the appearance of otherwise smooth fields, and hence reduce the selling price of a farm; furnish shelter for harmful insects and animals; and prevent the efficient use of modern machinery.

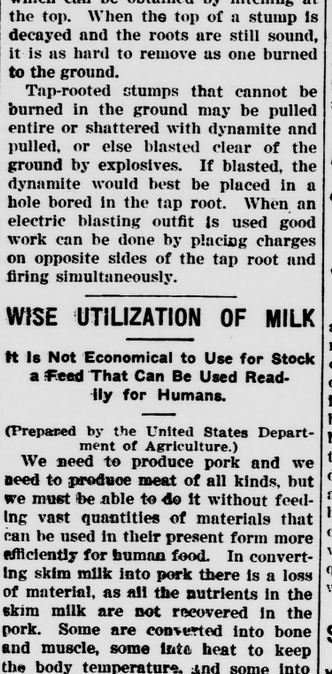
Stumps may be removed by burning, by explosives, by mechanical means, or by a combination of any or all these three methods. There is no "best method" of ridding land of stumps, and the selection of a method for their removal should be determined only after a consideration of factors involved.

**Hardwoods Easier to Remove.**

Most hardwoods decay so that they can easily be removed within ten years from the time of logging, provided the stumps are kept from sprouting. Most pine and fir stumps, on the other hand, are very resistant to decay. Their main roots will remain sound a lifetime. The small roots of any stump will decay in a few years and with them out of the way the cost of stumping is reduced.

Often it is best to stump the field partially rather than to attempt to get all the stumps out at one time. For instance, in a field where there are a few large stumps scattered about and many smaller ones, it might be advisable at first to remove only the smaller ones. Sometimes just by the removal of a few troublesome stumps that obstruct the way one can do fair work in cultivating a stump field.

It is usually considered more expensive to remove a stump that has burned to the surface of the ground that a similar sound stump. In order to pull such a burned stump it is necessary to dig the earth away in order to attach the pulling cables, or if a root hook is used considerable time will be lost in getting each root separately. If a burned stump is to be removed by dynamite, several charges will be necessary. With the unburned stump a single charge of explosive is usually sufficient to shoot it clear of the ground or to crack it so that it can be removed with a puller.



Fir and Cedar Stump Land—Good Soil, but Very Expensive to Clear.

**Stump With Sound Top.**

It also requires less power to pull a portion of a stump with a sound top than a similar portion without such a top, because of the greater leverage which can be obtained by hitching at the top. When the top of a stump is decayed and the roots are still sound, it is as hard to remove as one burned to the ground.

Tap-rooted stumps that cannot be burned in the ground may be pulled entire or shattered with dynamite and pulled, or else blasted clear of the ground by explosives. If blasted, the dynamite would best be placed in a hole bored in the tap root. When an electric blasting outfit is used good work can be done by placing charges on opposite sides of the tap root and firing simultaneously.

# WISE UTILIZATION OF MILK

**It Is Not Economical to Use for Stock a Feed That Can Be Used Readily for Humans.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

We need to produce pork and we need to produce meat of all kinds, but we must be able to do it without feeding vast quantities of materials that can be used in their present form more efficiently for human food. In converting skim milk into pork there is a loss of material, as all the nutrients in the skim milk are not recovered in the pork. Some are converted into bone and muscle, some into heat to keep the body temperature, and some into energy for maintaining the functions of the body. From the standpoint of the world's food supply, it is not economical; it is not right to use, unnecessarily, for stock feed, a food that can be used readily for human beings.

**Sheep Are Foes to Weeds.**

As feeders sheep have much in their favor. They are foes to weeds and for that reason alone are worth considering as farm animals.

# SOIL BACTERIA FOR LEGUMES IS NEEDED

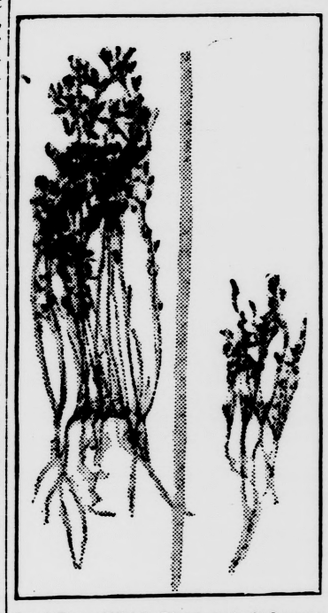
## Provide Essential Organisms by Pure Culture Inoculation.

**Can Be Accomplished by Spreading Soil From Well-Established Field Upon New Land—Sour Soils Should Be Given Lime.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For the most successful growth of alfalfa, clover, beans, peas and other leguminous crops the proper kinds of bacteria should be abundant in the soil. When new legumes are grown for the first time in a locality the soil should be inoculated with the proper bacteria by artificial inoculation. In some regions soils are already supplied with the proper soil organisms; for example, in many Southern localities artificial inoculation for cowpeas is unnecessary and in sections of the middle West bacteria which thrive on the roots of clover and alfalfa are already present.

Artificial inoculation can be accomplished by spreading soil from a well-established field, where the particular legume which is to be grown has been successful, upon the new land to be planted with that legume, and also by the use of pure cultures of the proper bacteria. The United States department of agriculture is prepared to supply enough of the pure culture to inoculate one bushel of seed, and this culture can be obtained in bottles which contain complete directions for use. Application blanks for these cultures may be obtained from the department at Washington, D. C. Pure culture can also be obtained, either free or at small cost, from the various experiment stations.



Seed From Which Plant on Left Sprang Up Was Inoculated—No Treatment Was Given Puny Plant on Right.

Too much attention cannot be given to the preparation of the field for leguminous crops. In a well-prepared seedbed the young plants get the best start and the necessary bacteria will thrive. Sour soils hinder and often entirely prevent the development of the beneficial soil organisms. To remedy this condition an application of lime is necessary. Any kind of lime may be used to advantage, but usually finely ground limestone is applied.

When a field is known to contain the bacteria suitable for a certain legume crop—for example, alfalfa—shown by the presence of numerous nodules upon the roots of alfalfa plants growing there, the soil is desirable for the inoculation of other fields upon which alfalfa is to be sown for the first time. Such soil, well sifted, can readily be applied to the new field through the fertilizer attachment on a drill. Two hundred pounds or more of sifted field soil will be sufficient for an acre and is best applied through the hoes. Broadcasting the soil by hand will require a larger quantity and is best done in the early morning, late evening, or on cloudy days, as the sun's rays are injurious to the bacteria in the thin layer of inoculated soil thus exposed to it. The field should be immediately harrowed after broadcasting the soil. Transferring field soil from any considerable distance is expensive and subject to the danger of introducing troublesome weeds, insects and plant diseases.

# ASSOCIATION MAKING RECORD

**Cows in Testing Organizations Produce About 50 Per Cent More Butterfat Than Average.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There were last year 472 cow-testing associations in the United States, and monthly records were kept for 216,831 cows, or about 1 per cent of all the dairy cows in this country. The cows in the associations whose records have been tabulated averaged 247 pounds of butterfat, or about 50 per cent more than the average production of all the dairy cows in the United States. If all the dairy cows in the country could be brought up to the average of the cow-testing associations, production would be increased 50 per cent in quantity and the cost of production would be considerably reduced.

# STRIVE FOR MORE CHICKENS

**Whether War Continues or Not There Will Be Good Demand for Eggs and Poultry.**

Larger poultry yards, better poultry house, more poultry feed and more layers should be planned for next year. Whether the war continues or ends next year there will be a demand and good prices for eggs and poultry. These foods should be served on farmers' tables and other foods saved.


Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Cuticura Soap Best for Baby

Soap 25c., Ointment 25 & 50c., Talcum 25c. Sample each mailed free by "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

SALESMEN Wanted To Sell Our West Virginia Grown Nursery Stock. Fine canvassing outfit FREE. Cash Commission Paid Weekly. Write for Terms. The Gold Nursery Co., Mason City, W. Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.


**Too Stout to Skip.**

"How stout Mrs. E. is!"

"Yes, she can't even skip through a dull story."—Town Topics.


# Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.


**Pack of Liars.**

"Them people over at Tumlinville are a pack of dad-burned liars!" declared old Wash Gulliger of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., upon his return from a night's stay in the county seat. "I driv' into town just after dusk, and a couple of miles before I got there I could hear a hooraw going on. When I arrived bells were clanging, whistles blowing, gents rambling around with torches, guns and such as that. It 'peared to be a right lively function, but I missed something.

"'Pleasant time,' says I to a feller, 'but whur is he at?'

"'Whur is who at?' says he.

"'The nigger,' says I.

"'Aw, this hain't a lynching,' says he. The allies have signed an Armenian with the Dutch.'"—Kansas City Star.

**Color Classification.**

Hazel had been making mud pies and had gotten her face and hands smeared with dirt. Coming into the kitchen while the girl was out, she began stirring some batter she found on the table. Her father happened to enter the room just then and exclaimed:

"What's going on here?"

"I'm the new cook," announced Hazel readily.

"Well, if you're going to cook," said her father, "you'd better wash your face and hands first."

"Oh," replied the little girl, "I'm a negro cook."


# SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.


**Another Angle.**

"Does the count intend to contest his wife's suit for divorce?"

"No; but his creditors do."

A deposit of copper ore has been discovered in Sweden that is about 90 per cent pure copper.

# BETTER LET CHILD CHOOSE

**Writer in Mother's Magazine Gives Advice as to Treatment of the Small People.**

Mantha G. Nichols makes a strong plea in Mother's Magazine, to allow the child to choose between right and wrong:

"Don't make me do it, mamma, let me do it," pleaded a little fellow one day when his mother was trying to exercise rather arbitrary authority.

A small boy was objecting to doing an errand for his mother. She said pleasantly, "I can manage if you do not do it, but I can get my work out of the way much sooner, if you do. Supposing I let you choose whether you will accommodate me, or I accommodate you. I'll say nothing more about this, and you may do just what you think it is fair for a boy to do by his mother." It did not take long for the son to choose the better way and to walk off proud of his independent action.

Coaxing a child to do what he ought to is a questionable policy, yet in a dignified, matter-of-fact manner to show him that you give him credit for common sense and a fair amount of amiability and right purpose is to encourage him to use those qualities. It helps him to do his best in the best possible way—he chooses his own action, and can choose again.

**Fruit Rich in Oil.**

A new fruit containing a large percentage of oil has been discovered in the region of Torreon, Mexico, and is known by the name of chichopoxtle. Experiments show that 25 per cent of its contents consist of oil of great value in industrial pursuits requiring a lubricant of high quality. It is proposed to introduce the cultivation of this fruit upon a large scale.

From the landlord's point of view the man with a large family of small children is a flat failure.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

The two deadly enemies of temptation are will-power and won't-power.

Sympathy is one thing most men are always careful not to waste.


# RECEIVING WAR CROSS

The patriotic spirit and devotion with which American women have so far performed war-service work and made sacrifices has never been equalled in the history of any country. Mothers, wives and sisters support this burden with strength and fortitude. But those who are already miserable from the complaints and weaknesses which are so common to women, should take the right tonic for the womanly system.

If a woman is borne down by pain and sufferings at regular or irregular intervals, by nervousness or dizzy spells, by headache or backache, "Favorite Prescription" should be taken. "Favorite Prescription" can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid at most drug stores. Send to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a ten-cent trial package of tablets.

For fifty years Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been most satisfactory in liver and bowel troubles.

*Danville, Va.*—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful tonic for expectant mothers. My own experience with it has proved to me that it not only keeps the mother in a healthy, happy condition but it also helps wonderfully in preventing suffering. My sister also vouches for the Prescription just as enthusiastically as I do."—*Mrs. D. L. Parton, 627 Monument St.*


**Mean Suggestion.**

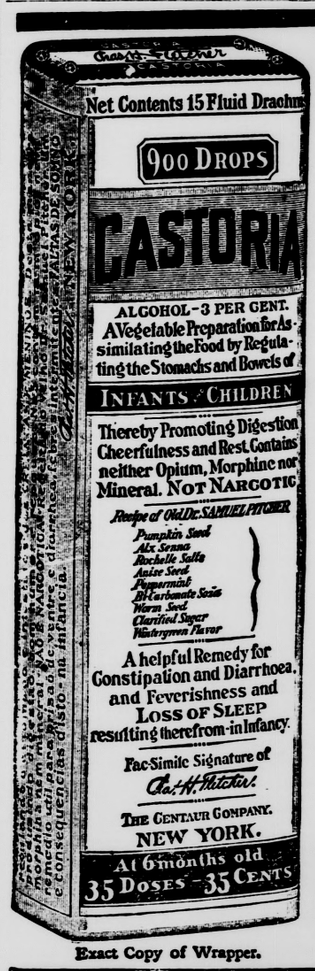
He—There are many profound thoughts to be read in my mind.

She—Bound in calf?

A blind beggar depends altogether on his sense of touch.


ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY. NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of Western Canada. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre and raise from 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

You Are Dying By Acid

When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Rids you of the Excess Acid and Overload and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT.

IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT

Sold by druggists generally—If your druggist can't supply you a big box of Eatonic for 50c, send us this adv. with your name and address and we will send it to you—you can send us the 50c after you get it. Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.




A Big Box for 50c

# Middletown Transcript

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LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 7th 1918

## MR. WILSON'S JUNKET

OFF for Europe! President Wilson, and a ship load of officials and retainers; an army of 50 cooks with a fat larder, second only to the late Kaisers! A fine joy ride to Europe to get into the international limelight, all hands.

Meanwhile, the Nation's business at this critical period when questions of big moment are demanding the presence and best judgment of both Congress and the President, is indefinitely held up—unless, indeed, the Vice President (who unquestionably according to the plain language of the Constitution, becomes president by Mr. Wilson's own act) assumes the power thus thrown upon him and thereby enables Congress to resume its functions.

Mr. Wilson has snubbed the Senate most palpably, and it would not be strange, did that dignified body, (which the Constitution makes equally with the President a peace maker) show in plain fashion its indignation at this discourtesy——an indignation, by the way, shared by a large number of his own party as well as by the Republican senators.

Mr. Wilson is making a big blunder, in thus needlessly deserting his post of duty at such a time, and his own party, in Congress and out, as well as the Republicans and the country generally, are decidedly opposed to his course. It shocks and amazes his best friends. Even David Lawrence, a thick and thin Press eulogist of the President, says he is making a grave mistake: "He is face to face with a crisis in his own career both as leader of the Democratic party, and the representative of America at the peace conference——he will leave behind him a dejected and depressed following" etc.

Both Congress and the country are in total darkness as to what the President will do in Europe, or as to what impossible policies he may seek to commit the Nation. It is a blunder as serious as it is unnecessary, one which not even his own partisans can defend.

## ROOSEVELT GOES TO EUROPE

THEODORE Roosevelt goes to Europe soon. This will be reassuring news to all red-blooded Americans who have long blushed at our ignoble sufferance of repeated indignities and injuries at the hands of Germany who had been deluded into believing that we were indeed "too proud to fight."

Reassuring news, for Americans know that besides the delegates gone to the Peace Conference from our land to advocate Heaven only knows what, there will be somewhere heard over there in Europe one sensible voice whose pitiless logic will puncture the irridescent bubbles of pacific nonsense about "peace at any price," "peace without victory," "the freedom of the seas"——whatever that vague phrase may mean——etc., a voice whose robust Americanism will insist that for their many hideous crimes against mankind, both the Kaiser and the Potsdam Gang, and the German people, shall receive an adequate punishment.

Moreover, all Europe well knows Mr. Roosevelt's career as a courageous patriot, and statesman. The Allies also well know that long before the popular indignation in America at the shamefully long-borne Hun outrages, had forced our belated declaration of war, Theodore Roosevelt was demanding that we vindicate our insulted national honor, and go to the rescue of a Hun-imperilled Civilization. Therefore, though he be not a delegate to the Peace Conference, we believe the Allies will call upon him, as an exponent of the real sentiments of his countrymen, for some expression of his views upon the grave questions involved.

## BUY GERMAN TOYS? NEVER!

DARE any dealer offer you this Xmas-tide a "made in Germany" toy, look sharply at it, and you may discern the red stains of massacred children on it, for it may be that the same hands that fashioned these gifts for the little ones, later crucified them on doors, or took them by the heels and dashed their brains out, or, as in the Lusitania slaughter, at one time drowned 40 of them at their mothers' breasts—for all these and many more hideous deeds of child murder, were done by Hun officers and soldiers.

Would you pollute the fingers of your children with these vile Hun playthings grimy with the heart-blood of sweet Childhood? Then, who knows but poison or disease germs are cunningly placed in them after the well-known methods of Hun Kultur? No, for patriotism, honor and safety, buy the better American-made toys.

## Start Tree Fund at Delaware

At the suggestion of Edward N. Vallandigham, a former professor at Delaware College, who has been spending several months in Newark, a tree fund has been started which promises to be of great benefit in beautifying the old and new campus. Mr. Vallandigham started the fund with a contribution of $10 for the planting of a tulip poplar, in memory of the class of 1873.

Chancellor Charles M. Curtis contributed $10 for an elm in memory of the class of 1877; Charles B. Evans, $10 for an elm in memory of the class of 1886, and Judge T. Bayard Heisel, $10 for an elm in memory of the class of 1888. The 97 elms planted on the new campus last year are flourishing.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
## Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City December 28th.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundre

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
## Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

DAYETT'S MILL
DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
DEC. 31. FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
DEC. 31. 1918
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

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EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
## APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,

IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,

EVERY SATURDAY,
During DECEMBER 1918,
From 2 P. M. until evening

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundre


## Christmas Shop Early

This year as duplicate orders are hard to get, and good styles limited.

Everything to Wear
For
Men and Boys
The Latest

Ulsterette Overcoats, $20 to $40
D. B. Chesterfield, $20 to $50
Big Ulsters, $20 to $75
Skirt Model Suits, $20 to $50
Slash Pocket Suits, $20 to $40
Heavy Serge Suits, $20 to $40

All Best Models for Young Men, with plenty of Staples and Plain Styles for Men.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

## THE CHRISTMAS STORE BEAUTIFUL

Ladies— One of our strongest arguments to you to do your Christmas shopping for Men's Gifts here is--

Men Come Here to Buy Clothes for Themselves

—so to be certain that your gift to HIM will be doubly acceptable, we urge you to come here and see the wonderfully desirable display of wearables especially suitable for gifts.

MEN' SUITS and OVERCOATS—To be certain that father will be pleased with his gift—give him a suit or overcoat. It is a present that will surely meet with his warmest commendation of your sensible selection and the pleasure increases daily as the splendid qualities of the garment becomes more apparent through the service it renders him.

$12.50 to $32.50

CAPS—Fur caps are becoming very popular as presents and deservedly so. To afford every one a chance to find just what they want we offer a most complete selection in all styles and furs all prices unusually low. In cloth caps our assortment of fabrics, colors and styles is ample for a satisfactory choice.

50c to $2.50

GLOVES—It is always a very pleasant surprise to find a pair of gloves in the presents you receive so why not offer some one else the same pleasure by giving them a pair of gloves selected from our very complete assortment?

50c to $3.50

MACKINAWS—Mackinaws are especially popular with the young fellows and our assortment is complete in styles and colors so you can be sure and hit every boys' taste.

IN BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS—you will find it very easy to select an outfit that will please the boys here. When we have our boys' suits and overcoats made—we begin by selecting good firm woven all wool fabrics, because we know they will wear—then we have them tailored just as carefully as we do the men's. This combination insures us good, snappy, stylish garments that look like father's and wear like iron. Clothes are really the most satisfactory and economical gifts you can buy for the boys. Let us show you our comprehensive display.

$6.50 to $15.00

NECKWEAR—A new cravat or a box of collors makes an exceptionally desirable gift. You will find it a pleasure to choose from our many attractive styles.

50c to $1.00

COMBINATION SETS—Ties and hose—suspenders and hose supporters—hose, handkerchiefs and ties—each combination attractively boxed and with a suitable card enclosed—really a most acceptable gift yet very inexpensive.

50c to $1.00

While it is impossible to name all of the many things to be found here we mention some that appeal to us, as men, that we seldom buy ourselves, but we certainly enjoy if some one else remembers us with them on Christmas morning.

Globe Clothing Store
S. M. Rosenberg, Prop.
The Place Where It's a Pleasure to Shop.

We are especially ready this Yuletide season to serve you with splendid new models in all the most popular fabrics and we know that our gift, if it bears our label, will be doubly sure of a hearty welcome.

## DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON
MIDDLETOWN GEORGETOWN
LAUREL DOVER
SEAFORD MILLSBORO
DE LA WARR

Duty of Making a Will

Few men or women question that it is their duty to make a Will. The tendency, however, is to postpone performing this duty.

With this Company appointed Executor and Trustee your heirs will be properly cared for.

## BERG & BANKS

Wholesale
Butchers and Live Stock
Dealers
We Specialize in
FAT COWS AND CALVES
Highest CASH Prices Paid
Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to
We also handle
Poultry
Telephone 105-14
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—
## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co
Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over
$700,000.00
resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

THE TOILET N ECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

## J. F. McWhorter & Son

Agents For
Royal Rubberoid
ROOFING
The best Rubberiod Roofing Manufactured
Quality and Price is the Royal Motto
Good Service for years if properly applied
1 ply---$2.00 per roll, 108 sq. ft.
2 ply---$2.40 per roll, 108 sq. ft.

J. F. McWhorter & Son, Middletown, Del.

## Bread and Cakes Reduced

Saturday Nov. 30 our prices reduced as follows

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9c Bread | - | 8c |
| 9c Pies | - | 8c |
| 18c Cinnamon Buns | | 15c |
| 18c Rolls | - | 15c |
| 18c Dutch Loaves | | 15c |

All Fresh Baked

All Cakes 5 to 10c the dozen or pound, less

F. D. ZAFFERE
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
Middletown, Del.


The Transcript $1.00 Per Year

## A Large New Castle County Grain and Stock Farm at Public Sale

The "Bank Farm," owned by Mr. Alan Cuningham, located near Fieldsboro, on the Taylor's Bridge Road, containing 301 acres of land, dwelling and outbuildings and all the stock, teams, cows, hogs, farm tools and implements necessary for the conduct of this large tract of land, also to be sold on the premises immediately following the sale of land,

MONDAY, DEC. 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Full details can be found on the front page of this paper.

DIXIE REALTY CO.
Offices with Wm. M. Hope, Atty.
Dover, Delaware

## For Sale

Good Ford Truck body will hold 80 baskets. New, been run 300 miles, worn drive as good as new. Owner has no use for same.

Apply to
TRANSCRIPT OFFICE

## For Rent

The home part of the Cooch farm at Cooch's Bridge, Del. Mansion house and 150 acres of land of which about 70 is tillable. Possession March 1 st. or earlier if desired.

EDWARD W. COOCH,
Equitable Building,
Wilmington. Del

## PAID LOCAL ADS

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

## DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff Of New Castle County, Greeting:

Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the Fourth day of November next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard F. Fox according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. And have you then there this writ. Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the sixteenth day of September A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen issued September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

## NOTICE

ESTate of Joseph R. Heldmyer Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer late of St. Georges Huncred, deceased, were duly granted unto John Heldmyer Jr., on the tenth day of October A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the tenth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

JOHN HELDMYER
Administrator

Address
L. IRVING HANDY, Esq.
Attorney at law
Ford Bldg.
Wilmington, Del.

ESTATE of Katherine W. Vallandigham Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration Cum Testamento Annexo upon the Estate of Katherine W. Vallandigham late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were truly granted unto Edward N. Vallandigham on the First day of November A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator C. T. A. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator C. T. A. on or before the First day of November A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM
Administratrator C. T. A.

Address
Edward N. Vallandigham
Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts.

ESTATE of John P. Carey Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John P. Carey late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Catherine E. Carey on the Twenty-eighth day of October, A. D., 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payments to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

CATHARINE E. CAREY
Administratrix.

## ONLY TONALL COULD HELP HIS INDIGESTION

"I tried all kinds of medicine," says John Deibler, of Annville, Lebanon county, Pa., "and could get no relief. I tried to starve my digestion by going weeks without eating anything except toast.

"Reading and hearing people talk about Tonall, I bought a bottle at Boger's drug store, Lebanon, and after using two bottles, I can now eat anything at all. Too much praise can not be given to this wonderful medicine of roots, herbs and barks. It is truly wonderful."

This testimonial was given June 26, 1918.

Tonall is sold at the
MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.
and Jester's, Delaware City.

# Public Sale

The undersigned intending to discontinue farming will sell at Public Sale on the "McCrone Farm," on the road leading from Boyds Corner to Port Penn,

## Thursday, Dec. 12, 1918

At 10 o'clock, Sharp

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

### 18 Head of
### Horses, Mules, Colts

No. 1. ROWDY, Brown Horse, 19 years old, work anywhere.
No. 2. DELAWARE, Brown Horse, 15 years old, good worker and driver.
No. 3. PRIDE of ENGLAND, Bay Horse, 15 years old, good as any man has.
No 4. ADDIE, Bay Mare, 11 years old, good worker.
No. 5. LIZZIE, Bay Mare, 8 years old, weighs 1200 lbs., work anywhere.
No. 6. LUCY, Bay Mare, 6 years old, good work mare.
No. 7. DAISY, Grey Mare, 6 years old, elegant worker.
No. 8. COMET, Light Bay Mare, 6 years old, a fine Percheron mare.
No. 9. LADY, Grey Mare, 5 years old work anywhere.
No. 10 FANNIE, Black Mare, 4 years old, work anywhere, sired by Prince March,
No. 11. ROWDY BOY, Sorrel Horse, 4 years old a fine horse, sired, by Prince March.
No. 12. PRINCE MARCH, Bay Horse, 4 years old, good worker and driver, sired by Prince March.
No. 13 JERRY, Brown Mule, 14 years old, work anywhere.
No. 14. ROSIE, Bay Colt, coming 3 years old.
Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18 Four Yearling Colts, Prince March Stock.

### 25 Head of
### CATTLE

Graded Holsteins and Guernseys, consisting of 21 Milch Cows, 3 Yearling Heifers, 1 Holstein Bull, 3 years old. Anyone wanting good Cows will do well to attend this Sale, as I know what they are, having raised all of them but two, some will be fresh and some close springers by day of Sale.

### Farming Implements, &c.

Four Iron Axle Farm Wagons, two of them Aspril make, wide tires and nearly new; 1 Milk Dearborn, Aspril make; 2 Osborne Binders, 7ft. cut, 2 Osborne Mowers, 1 Hay Loader, John Deere make; 1 Side Delivery Rake, Hay Tedder, Horse Rake, John Deere Gang Plow, Deere Sulky Plow, 2 2-horse Oliver Plows, 3 3-horse Oliver Plows, 3 section Springtooth Harrow, 2 section Springtooth Harrow, 2 Drag Harrows, Disc Harrow, Farmers Favorite Disc Grain Drill, 11 hoe; Roller, 3 Sulkey Cultivators, 4 hand Cultivators, U. S. Corn Planter, Corn Sheller, Eureka Grain Fan, Seed Sower, Platform Scales, Buffalo robe, Extension Ladder, 32 feet; Large Tent, either for camping, or covering wheat stacks, Sprayers, Circular Saw and Bench, Single, Double, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Horse Trees, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, 3 Riggins, Grain Bags and everything to be found on a farm.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS

One Surrey, Family Carriage, 1 York Carriage, 12-seated Sleigh, with Bells; 1 set double Carriage Harness, set single Carriage Harness, set Pearborn Harness, 4 set Wagon Harness, 3 with Breechings, 9 sets Plow Harness. Collars, Bridles, Halters and Blankets.

DAIRY FIXTURES, &c.

1 Milk Cooler, holds 9 cans, 18 Creamery Cans, 5 Milk Buckets, 1 Buckeye Incubator, 60 eggs capacity; 3 large Tables, 2 Benches, 2 large Meat Barrels. Lard Furnace.

Hay by the ton and Corn by the bushel.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $20.00 and under, Cash; over that amount a Credit of 12 months will be given by purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale. Positively no goods to be removed until the the conditions are complieed with.

WM. A. McCRONE

EUGENE RACINE, Auct
WM. G. JANVIER, Inside Clerk,
HAROLD BATTEN, Outside Clerk.

# FARMS

If you want to buy or sell a farm in Delaware, Eastern Maryland, or S. E. Pennsylvania, write or call on me. I have over a million dollars worth of choice farms, water fronts, village properties, country stores, etc. for sale.

Send for new FALL CATALOGUE, giving full details of price, location, etc. Mailed free.

ALBERT L. TEELE
FARM AGENCY
Main Office, Newark, Delaware
G. F. GOOTEE, Local Agent
Smyrna, Delaware

## Notice to Home seekers and Investors

Having sold twelve houses since Sept 1st, 1918 still have a few listed suitable for most any demand also.

Farm of 125 acres, 20 acres meadow, balance high dry land naturelly drained, well fenced. all necessary buildings new. 3 acres fine Alfalfa. Handy to School, Church and R. R. Station.

Farm of 196 acres tillable. Good land, well located, 5 field system, 65 acres in wheat, all of which goes with the farm, near R. R, Church and School.

Farm of 177 acres, 140 tillable, balance wood 1000 peach and 250 pear trees. Fair buildings and fences. 40 acres in wheat clear to purchaser plenty winter feed. Possession by January 1st, 1918.

Farm of 20 acres, Ample buildings, well located on stone road two miles from town. Nice little home for any wishing to retire.

JAY C. DAVIS
Middletown, Del.
Phone 168.

# Public Sale

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at the residence of Edward Clayton on the road from VanDyke's School House to Blackbird, 1-4 mile west of railroad,

## Monday, Dec. 16, 1918

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Personal Property to-wit:

### 8 Head of
### Horses and Colts

No. 1. Bay mare, GAMER, 12 years old, good work horse single or double.
No. 2. Black mare, BESS, 7 years old, true in all harness, a good driver.
No. 3. Bay mare, DAISY, 14 years old, splendid work mare, do her share every time.
No. 4. Brown mare, QUEEN, seven years old, a splendid work mare, true in all harness.
No. 5. Gray mare, 7 years old, works kind in all harness, splendid driver, perfectly safe for a lady, fearless of auto and steam.
No. 6. Gray horse, DAN, 12 years old, a No. 1 work horse, good driver and as true as steel.
No. 7. Bay mare, KATE, 11 years old, good work mare.
No. 8. Black Colt, 1 year old, good size and well boned.

### 9 Head of
### CATTLE

Eight Milk Cows, Graded Holstein, young and straight close springers, will be in profit by the first of the year. 1 Yearling Heifer.

5 Shoats from 60 to 70 pounds, Poland China.

### Farming Implements

Two farm wagons, Iron Axle, 1 good as new, other in good shape; 1 dearborn good as new; 1 york carriage, 1 carriage pole, 1 McCormick mower, good order; 1 Osborne binder, 7-ft. cut; 2 Iron Age wheel cultivators, used two seasons; 3 hand cultivators, 1 Ontario 11-hoe grain drill, good as new, drilled about 90 acres, there is none better; 1 Randal harrow, new; 1 Acma harrow, new; 1 50-tooth harrow, 1 Schamber corn cutter, new; 1 2-horse grass seeder and weeder, 1 No. 19 Oliver plow, 1 No. 40 Oliver plow, 1 A Oliver plow, 1 road scoop, 1 grindstone, 1, 2, 3 and 4-horse trees, 250 tomato baskets, forks, shovels, hoes and many articles not mentioned.

### HARNESS

Two sets wagon harness, 1 set carriage harness, 6 sets plow gears, 7 collars, good as new; 7 work bridles, 200 bushels corn. The above goods will be sold for the high dollar as I have rented my farm and have no use for them.

### Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security; interest added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until conditions are complied with.

WILLIAM T. MILLS.

D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.
EDWARD HART, Inside Clerk.
JOS. H. JONES, Outside Clerk.

## PUBLIC SALE
— OF —
## Personal Property!

On William C. Pyle Farm, 2½ miles S. of Chesapeake City, Md., on road leading to Court House Point, on

MONDAY, DEC. 16th, 1918
at 12 o'clock, M.,

Four head of young Horses, 4 head of young Cows, Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, Turkeys, Chickens and Ducks by the pound. Other articles to be gathered up by day of sale.

WILLIAM FEARS.
Eugene Racine, Auct.

## Slow But Sure

Get-rich-quick schemes have nothing to do with the activities of Savings Societies. The slow but sure way of accumulating little by little, patiently but persistently, day by day and year by year is the Savings Societies way. It is the fable of the tortoise and the hare over again. Every dollar saved is a step towards the goal. The business of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society is to help, which it does by taking care of your funds and paying you interest on them.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

## For Rent

A large house corner Broad and Main streets, good location and suitable for a Boarding House. Bath room, electric lights, steam heat all through the house. Rent reasonable. Apply to

FOGEL & BURSTAN,
Middletown, Del.

Pure old fashion gr...

# It's Time to Buy That Winter Suit and Overcoat

Our Suits and Overcoats are the old reliable kind, all-wool and hand-tailored, and remember, in these days of higher prices, you don't get them everywhere, every day. We have never offered such values in our experience of thirty years and over in the Clothing business as we are offering to-day. (Considering the present market price.)

### Suits and Overcoats
### Men and Young Men
### $15, $20, $25, $30, $35.

### MACKINAWS

Mackinaws are our most popular Overcoat, warm, serviceable and not in your way like an Overcoat.

BOYS' MACKINAWS—7.50, 8.50, 10.00.

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S MACKINAWS—7.50, 10.00 12.50, 15.00.

### UNDERWEAR

Men's and Boys' Shirts and Drawers—Men's and Boys' Union Suits. All wool some one-half cotton, others all cotton, any price or quality you could wish.

### Men's Wool Half Hose

Men's Wool Half Hose will be a luxury this winter, because they are scarce at present. We have a good stock, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

### Night Robes and Pajamas

Flannel Night Robes and Pajamas, 1.50, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50.

## $3.00 $4.00 $5.00 $7.50 Exceptional Shoe Values

### For Men

In most places the Shoes you paid $4.00 for a year to eighteen months ago will cost you from $5.00 to $6.00 this Fall.

Because we sized up the leather situation correctly we can still offer you the very latest lasts and styles in Brown and Black leathers at a saving of at least one dollar.

### 500 Pairs of Men's Every-Day Work Shoes

at One Dollar Less than to-day's prices. They were bought eighteen months ago, The price is 3.00 and 4.00. These extraordinary values cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

### BOYS' SHOES, the Best Quality—Prices Moderate, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

### BATH ROBES

Fancy thick figured Blanket Bathrobes for warmth and service, 5.00, 7.50, 8.50.

### Sweater Coats and Slip-Overs

A great variety of colors—Khaki, Green. Heather, Maroon, Navy, Oxford, Light Gray and Black.

BOYS' SWEATERS—1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00.

MEN'S SWEATERS—2 00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 7.50 10.00.

# CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Do your Christmas shopping early, avoid rush and get the best selection. We have our usual line of useful Christmas goods ready to show you. Gloves and Auto Gauntlets, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, plain and initial, also, the popular Khaki Handkerchiefs, Silk Suspenders, Garters, Belts, with plain and silver buckles; Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, and any useful garment or notion you could wish for men or boys.

# EDWARD G. WALLS

Store Open | Wednesday Night Until 9 o'clock
Saturday Night Until 11 "

Main Street, Smyrna, Del.

Beginning December 16th, our store will be open Every Night until 9 o'clock to accommodate Christmas shoppers.

## EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

## The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

## H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

# SIGNS

Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM

A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

ON OF YOUR PERIME ROASTS

of tender toothsome meat, is really the most economical, for there is no waste to it. Every bit can be used. That would still be true even if our prices were higher than others. But wise housekeepers who have made comparisons declare our prices are as low as those for meats of any grade.

Lewis' Meat Market

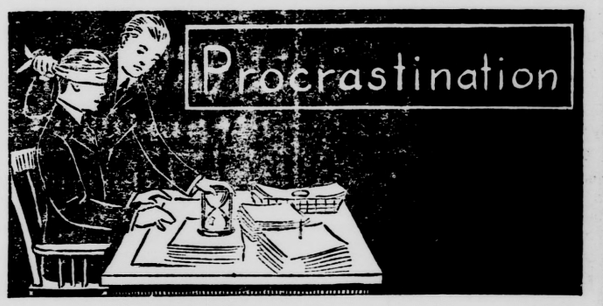
## LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 358

## BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially [illegible] troubles. It gives the patient [illegible] night's rest, free from c[illegible] with easy expectoration in t[illegible] gives nature a




## Don't Wait

for your business to grow before opening an account here—become a depositor today and grow with us. Many of our small depositors of years ago are our large depositors today.

### Safety, Courtesy and Helpfulness

TO EACH DEPOSITOR ALIKE, IS OUR MOTTO.

## The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, Presider. W. K BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

## THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the uselessness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS
WILMINGTON, DEL.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYTSEM

## Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

# BUICK

[illegible] CHALLC[illegible] C[illegible]

# DUTY FORCED PEACE TRIP

## Wilson Gives Congress Post-War Program.

## TREATY SIGNED BY SPRING

### No Thought Or Purpose Of Serving Private Ends In Going Abroad—Seeking To Make Good What Soldiers Shed Blood To Obtain.

Washington, Dec. 2.—In an address to Congress in joint session today President Wilson formally announced his intention to go to Paris for the peace conference, saying the Allied Governments have accepted principles enunciated by him for peace and it is his paramount duty to be present.

The President said he will be in close touch by cable and wireless and that Congress will know all that he does on the other side.

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and of Congress, saying through the cables and wireless constant counsel and advice would be possible.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give to the Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have.

It is too soon to assess them, and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense, part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

**Steady Stream Of Troops.**

A year ago we had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number, in fact, rising in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,760, in July to 307,182 and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before, across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against.

In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attack, 630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

**Country Backs Soldiers.**

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and of all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect.

We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost.

We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and dispatch that I would dwell on, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers, or sailors, ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did.

Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed with audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as rarely need to be commanded, and their terrible adventure blithely with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish.

**Proud Of His Doughboys.**

I am proud to be the fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accursed we were not there and hold our manhoods cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves, and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day."

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just as the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation!

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was. What unity of purpose, what untiring zeal. What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment.

I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough-going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea.

**Entire Country Behind Army.**

And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the seas, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle line, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man-at-arms in the face and say, we also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph!

**Appeals For Equal Suffrage.**

And what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood.

**Urges Colombia Treaty.**

I hope that the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel with me that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous, and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so rapidly entered.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we.

Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there and elsewhere as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of "reconstruction" emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the Government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion, by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load, and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the Government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again.

**Experts Covered Every Field.**

Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labor and of industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labor Department, the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration have known since their labors became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men which represented the permanent departments of the Government and so have been the centers of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped.

It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

**Employment For Soldiers.**

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men in our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers, will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding places of employment. There will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself.

It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

**For Reclamation Of Swamps.**

I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report and before your committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp and cut-over lands which might, if the States are willing and able to co-operate, redeem some 300,000,000 acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres in the West, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about 230,000,000 acres from which the forests have been cut but which have never yet been cleared for the plow and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union.

And there are nearly 80,000,000 acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow or too wet for anything but grazing which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken, if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has intrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the Secretary of the Interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

**Shipping Control Must Continue.**

I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devasted regions from permanent ruin. May not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money.

If the had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead.

Their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror, and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

**Must Know Tax Basis.**

For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them. It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least $8,000,000,000 by taxation, payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to $6,000,000,000. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the Government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly canceled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us.

**Must Keep Overseas Force.**

The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the Government which represent it. But these demands will, of course, fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed, and $6,000,000,000 should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the $2,000,000,000 needed in addition to the $4,000,000,000 provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918 or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from $6,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000.

Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

**Urges Naval Program.**

I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval program which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your committees for authorization that part of the program which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established not under the exceptional conditions of the war but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the Navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programs to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

**Railroads Urgent Problem.**

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied—studied immediately, and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the Government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets! impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury.

But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, what is best for the railroads and for the public in the future.

**Were Unequal To Their Task.**

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we know that they were unequaled to it partly because their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

**Peace Treaty Signed By Spring.**

We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time spring has come. The 21 months to which the present control of the railways is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the Federal Administration had planned could not be completed within any such period.

The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans, except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject-matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

**Has No Answer Ready.**

Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the questions unanswered and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads, even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition and multiform regulation by both State and Federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete Government control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual Government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

**Would Avoid Dissension.**

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders.

The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot wisely be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

**Why He Goes To Paris.**

I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

The Allied Governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to Congress on January 8 last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them.

The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have conscientiously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the Associated Governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me it lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request, the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which within a fortnight they had maintained and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State and another between France and the Department of War.

**Why Cables Were Taken Over.**

In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

May I not hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully, to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking; I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities, I am the servant of the nation.

I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements, which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the Associated Governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.

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meat ration from one pound to three-quarters of a pound weekly and an increase of four cents a pound in retail prices.

# CONGRESS HAS BIG TASK ON HAND

## Railroad and Reconstruction Problems Pressing.

## NOT LIKELY TO FINISH JOB

### Army And Navy Programs, Retrenchment, War Revenue, Woman Suffrage And Colombian Treaty On Calendar.

Washington.—The Sixty-Fifth Congress began its third and final session with many important matters before it. These include solution of the railroad problems, the army and navy problems, reconstruction legislation, retrenchment in government expenditures, war revenue legislation, woman suffrage and the Colombian treaty.

In view of President Wilson's statement in his annual address to Congress that he does not expect conclusion of peace until spring, leaders expressed doubt whether the present Senate, which expires by limitation next March 3, would be called upon to act on the peace treaty.

Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he expected several treaties would result from the Paris conference—a general treaty ending the war, with specific, separate treaties dealing with important matters like freedom of the seas and a league of nations.

While the peace negotiations are proceeding, extended debate in the Senate on all phases of the questions involved is expected by leaders.

Many members of both Senate and House do not believe all of the business now before Congress can be transacted before the session ends March 3. If such should prove the case they expect a special session of the Sixty-sixth Congress will be called by the President.

Work on the major appropriation bills, including the Navy measure, already is under way in committees, but none of them is expected to be ready for report to the House before the Christmas recess, as the committees intend to scrutinize all provisions and pare down expenses wherever possible.

Immediate steps are planned by Senate and House leaders to deal with railroad legislation, probably by a comprehensive investigation into all phases of this admittedly complicated subject.

Numerous investigations are in prospect on both the Senate and House sides. The Senate Judiciary Committee's inquiry into brewers' activities will be resumed and indefinite investigation of the coal conditions is planned by the Senate Manufacturers' Committee. The Senate Military Committee will start inquiries into alleged delay in transmission of Army casualty reports.

## BOLSHEVISTS AS SNEAKS.

### Loot The Norwegian Legation At Petrograd Of Documents.

London.—Bolshevists have entered the Norwegian Legation at Petrograd and removed documents belonging to Switzerland, whose interests are under the protection of Norway, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Mail. The Norwegian minister has protested in vain and the newspapers of that country are demanding that Norway break relations with the Soviet government.

## POOR FOOD AND HOUSING.

### Pershing Reports American Prisoners Were Not Brutally Treated.

Washington.—American prisoners returning from German prison camps complain of scanty food and bad housing conditions, General Pershing has informed the War Department, but there is no evidence of discrimination against Americans nor any authenticated report of brutality toward them

## BELGIUM'S DAMAGE BILL.

### Estimate Of Germany's Ruthlessness 6,000,560,000 Francs.

Brussels.—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimates that Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material at 6,000,560,000 francs.

## ISLAND HOME FOR WILLIE, JR.

### Ex-Crown Prince Will Live On Wieringen, In Zuyder Zee.

London.—The former German Crown Prince will take up his residence on Wieringen Island in the Zuyder Zee, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. A parsonage on the island has been rented for him and his suite.

## AUSTRIA LOST 4,000,000.

### 800,000 Of That Number Were Killed.

London.—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including 17,000 officers.

## KILLED ON SQUIRREL HUNT.

### Pennsylvania Farmer Accidentally Shot By Son-In-Law's Gun.

York, Pa.—While hunting for squirrels Lewis S. Miller, a farmer, of Lower Windsor township, was shot and almost instantly killed. Frank Voight, a son-in-law, who accompanied Mr. Miller, placed his gun on the ground, and as he did so it was discharged, the full contents striking his father-in-law in the neck and severing the jugular vein.

## SOLDIERS COMING HOME.

### Ships Will Leave England With Troops In Next Week.

London.—Numerous steamers will [illegible] Liverpool during the coming [illegible] American troops aboard. [illegible]ans will carry 1,530 offi[illegible]n of the American Air [illegible] the Adri[illegible]00; the Em[illegible]ncluding 490 [illegible]00 sick, and [illegible]ooster of a million [illegible]soners are

## 1,500,000 PRISONERS FREED.

### Approximately 250,000 Will Pass Through American Lines.

American Army of Occupation.—More than 1,500,000 prisoners of various nationalities have been released by the Germans, according to estimates based upon reports received by the American Third Army. Of this number approximately 250,000 will pass through the American lines and will be fed by the Americans. Most of the French, English, Italian and American soldiers. The army, assisted by the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, is shouldering the bulk of the task.

### Britain Now Has 114 German Subs.

Harwich, Eng.—Twenty-seven German submarines [illegible] surrendered Wednesday to the A[illegible] This brings to 114 the total [illegible] U-boats turned over.

## 150 LIBERTY MOTORS DAILY.

### 5,297 Were Delivered In October, Lieutenant Emmons Says.

Washington.—Liberty motors were being produced at the rate of 150 a day when the armistice was signed, said Lieutenant H. H. Emmons, U. S. N., chief of the engine production department of the Aircraft Production Board, at the War Department in a lecture attended by Secretary Baker and other army officials. Deliveries of Liberty motors in October reached 5,297, Lieutenant Emmons said, a larger number of motors than English and French factories had been able to deliver in any one month.

## NAMED AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

Buenos Aires.—Dr. Thomas A. Lebreton has been appointed Ambassador of Argentina to the United States to succeed Dr. Romulo S. Naon, who resigned recently. Dr. Lebreton is a national deputy and is strongly pro-Ally.

## JOHN W. DAVIS BACK IN U. S.

New York.—John W. Davis, newly appointed American Ambassador to Great Britain, was a passenger on the French line steamer Espagne, which arrived here Wednesday from Bordeaux. He was recently in Berne, attending the conference of American and German delegates on the exchange of war prisoners. It was announced before he sailed that he expected to return to London in December to take up his new post.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Ninth and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
17TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the three story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate at 404 East Ninth street, in the city of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the southerly side of Ninth street, between Poplar and Lombard streets at the distance of fifty-five feet from the easterly side of Poplar street, thence southerly and parallel with Poplar street eighty feet to the northerly side of a three feet wide alley leading into Poplar street; thence along said alley side easterly and parallel with Ninth street, twelve feet four inches to a stake; thence northerly and parallel with Poplar street, passing through the centre of the party wall between that house and the one on the east, eighty feet to the aforesaid side of Ninth street; and thence thereby westerly twelve feet, four inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may, with the use and privilege of the above mentioned alley in common forever. Together with the free use and privilege of a four feet wide alley in the rear of these premises opening into Poplar street and connecting with a three feet wide alley opening into another alley opening into the northerly side of Eighth street in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Norman J. Clark, Administrator of Blanch L. Clark, deceased, Mortgagor and Norman J. Clark, surviving Mortgagor and t. t. s., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 18th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1918
at 10 o,clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz:

All those 3 certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected situate in Christiana Hundred, County and State aforesaid, known on the plan of Richardson Park as lots Nos. 360, 361 and 367, as the said plan is of record in the office for the recording of deeds &c., at Wilmington, in and for New Castle County aforesaid in Deed Record L. Vol. 20, Page 605 &c., and which are herein more particularly bounded and described as one lot as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the centre line of Lake street, at fifty feet wide at the distance of twenty-five feet northerly from the Northerly side of Norway Avenue; thence Westerly parallel with Norway Avenue One hundred and twenty-five feet to a point in the Easterly side of Lot No. 367; thence Southerly parallel with Lake street, and along the Easterly side of Lot No. 367, thirty-six feet and one inch to a point in line of land of Richardson; and thence thereby in a Westerly direction to a point at the Easterly side of lot No 368 as laid out on said plan; thence thereby Northerly parallel with Lake street, Two hundred and thirty three feet to a point in the centre line of Glenrich Avenue at fifty feet wide; thence thereby easterly twenty-five feet; thence Southerly parallel with Lake street one hundred and fifty feet to a point; thence Easterly along the line of the Southerly side of Lot No. 362, as laid out in said plan, and parallel with Glenrich Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point in the said centre line of Lake street and thence thereby Southerly fifty feet to the place of Beginning be the contents thereof what they may. Being the same lands and premises which Aaron K. Taylor, by indenture bearing even date herewith but previously executed and intended to be recorded did grant and confirm unto the said Alda J. Bailey in fee. Subject to the restrictions and limitations therein contained as by reference thereto fully appears.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Alda J. Bailey and Ephraim Bailey, her husband mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 27th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Old Court House, on Delaware street, in the city of New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

ALL that certain tract of land situate in New Castle Hundred and County, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the line of land of Ruben P. Janvier at the side of the private road leading through said premises, thence south twenty and one-half degrees east, thirty-seven and five-tenths perches to a corner, south, sixty-eight and one-quarter degrees east, fifteen and two-tenths perches to a persimmon tree; thence south nine and two-tenths perches to a post; thence south forty-two and one-half degrees east, twenty-four and six-tenths perches to a stone in line of land of A. P. Shannon, deceased, thence south fifty-four and one-half degrees west, sixty-six and four-tenths perches to land of Amanda Toppin, thence north, thirty-six degrees thirty-five minutes west, sixtyseven and forty-eight one-hundredths perches to a corner, thence north, forty-four degrees twenty minutes east, seventy-two and six-tenths perches to the place of beginning. Containing thirty acres and one square rood of land, with the dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ira M. Appleby, Administratrix of George W. Appleby, deceased, and the said Ira M. Appleby, surviving Mortgagor and t. t. s., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel in Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918
at 10 o'clock. A. M.,

[illegible] described Real Estate viz:

[illegible]tain lot, piece or parcel [illegible] the town of Middle[illegible] County and State of [illegible] lands of Daniel [illegible] on [illegible] hundred and thirty-nine feet to another corner for said Dunnerig thence South eighty ard a half degrees west fifty feet thence South two degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine feet to said Main street thence with said Main street South eighty eight degrees East fifty feet to the place of Beginning. Containing six thousand seven hundred square feet of land be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John T. Hayes and Henrietta W. Hayes, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del, Nov. 27th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed. will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

ALL that certain farm and tract of land and stone dwelling and out houses thereon erected, situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follow, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a corner stone in Samuel Gamble's land on the north side of Lewis Road; thence southerly sixty-two degrees three minutes east nine forty five one hundredths chains to another stone thence along land of William Armstrong south thirteen degrees forty-seven minutes westerly ten ninety-seven one hundredths chains to another stone; thence along land of Edwin Plankinton north sixty-eight degrees fifteen minutes west eighty-one hundredths chains to a stone; thence north fifty-nine degrees forty-five minutes west nine eighty-nine one hundredths chains to another stone in the middle of Public Road leading from Kennett Square Road to Ashland Station on the Delaware Western Railroad, thence south thirty-two degrees thirty minutes west fifteen eighty-four one hundredths chains to a stone corner of Michael Kane's land; thence along said Kane's land north fifty-eight degrees west eight thirty-nine one hundredths chains to another stone a corner of Henry Kane's lands; thence along said Kane's lands north thirty-five degrees east nine forty-five one hundredths chains to a stake; thence north twenty-eight degrees ten minutes east thirteen seventy-five one hundredths chains to another stake in the middle of Lewis Road; thence along other lands of said Henry Kane and Lewis Road south seventy-seven degrees twenty minutes east three twenty-four one hundredths chains to another stake; thence south forty-four degrees fifty-five minutes east two eighty-three one hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-three degrees thirteen minutes east six twenty-five one hundredths chains to another stake in the middle of said public road; thence south eighty-four degrees forty-three minutes east three fifty one hundredths chains to a stone and place of Beginning Containing thirty-eight and a quarter acres deducting School House lot, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas J. Armstrong, Administrator of Philip Gallagher, deceased mortgagor and Elizabeth E. Gallagher, surviving Mortgagor and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 4th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Washington House, Newark, White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,
THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1918
At 10 o'clock, a. m

The following described real estate, viz:

All that certain tract of land, situate in Pencader Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point on the sountherly side of the Frenchtown Road east of and adjoining the village of Glasgow and bearing north twelve and three-quarter degrees west three hundred and sixty-three feet to a point thence south eighty-seven degrees and fifty-seven minutes east one hundred feet to a point, thence south twelve degrees and fifty-two minutes east three hundred and fifty-eight feet to a point on the southerly side of the Frenchtown Road; thence north eighty-nine degrees and fifty-three minutes west one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Containing three roods and eight and forty eight one hundredths square perches of land, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert F. Reed Administrator of Delaware Reed, deceased, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed. will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of 11th and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the distance of One hundred feet Southwardly from the Southerly side of Maryland Avenue, thence Eastwardly parallel with Maryland Avenue one hundred and nineteen feet and five inches to a corner; thence Southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue forty-eight feet to a corner, thence Eastwardly parallel with Maryland Avenue, twenty-six feet more or less to a point in line for lands formerly of John Warner, thence Southeastwardly along said Warner's line feet to a point in said Warner's line one hundred and sixty feet from the Southerly side of Maryland Avenue by a line drawn perpendicular thereto and parallel with Fifth Avenue, thence Westwardly feet to a corner of lands by an indenture of even date herewith conveyed unto John Thomas Waldkowski and Florence Cecilia Waldkowski, his wife, thence Northwardly along land of said John Thomas Waldkowski and parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty feet to a corner, thence Westwardly parallel with Maryland Avenue and passing through the centre of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot of John Thomas Waldkowski adjoining on the South, one hundred feet to the Easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence thereby Northerly and along said side of Fifth Avenue, thirty feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof within these bounds what they [illegible]sday to [illegible]114 the total [illegible] property of Walkyan Duchatkiewicz and [illegible]ed over.

Seized and taken [illegible] Helen Duchatkiewicz and to

[illegible]RANCIS, Sheriff.

# Make Your Coal Last Longer

Fix the fire earlier in the evening, light your Perfection Oil Heater and keep cozy-comfortable no matter how cold it is outside. You are sitting in only one room so why keep the whole house hot?

You can always take your Perfection wherever you want to be, any time of day or night. It gives a steady, radiant heat and it is *safe*. When you use

ATLANTIC
**Rayolight**
OIL

you are always certain of getting satisfactory results. For it has qualities not found in ordinary kerosenes. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so refined and purified that it burns without smoke, smell or sputter. Use it in your lamps and lanterns, too. It gives a clear, brilliant yet mellow light.

Go to your dealer *now* and select your Perfection Oil Heater. They are reasonably priced—$5.65 to $10.00.

**Rayo Lamps**
The always reliable light makers. Handsome designs for every room. Give a clear, mellow light, ideal for all purposes. At your dealer's.

**Rayo Lanterns**
Safest and best. Give a piercing, far-reaching light on the darkest night. Durable construction. Oil founts never leak. At your dealer's.

**The Atlantic Refining Company**
*Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware*

THERE'S SATISFACTION IN WEARING OUR ELEGANT SHOES. THEY MAKE THE FOOT LOOK TRIM AND NEAT; THEY FEEL COMFORTABLE AND THEY WEAR WELL.

WHETHER FOR STREET OR EVENING WE HAVE THE SHOES YOU WANT. AND WE CAN FIT YOU BECAUSE WE HAVE THE PROPER WIDTHS IN ALL SIZES.

COME TO US FOR YOUR SHOES—WE WILL GIVE YOU THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICE POSSIBLE.

# J. B. MESSICK

MIDDLETOWN. -:- -:- DELAWARE.

# BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

JANUARY 1st I will offer my CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HAT and SHOE DEPARTMENTS

**FOR SALE**

ESTABLISHED 27 years

Doing strictly cash business, having exclusive sales of best advertised lines. All clean up to date stock. **Here's Your Chance.**

Business like this one you don't often find for sale.

**MONEY MAKER FOR LIVE MAN**

**B. MESSICK**

[illegible]LETOWN [illegible]WARE

Hill's white 36 in. Muslin. Regr. Price 35c "Dissn. Sale" Price 30c

# Fogel & Burstan
Department Store
Middletown, Del.

Ladie's Silk Hose, Black, white, pink, navy, light blue. Regr. Price 75c "Dissn. Sale" Price. 59c

# OUR PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION SALE

Much as we all would like to see lower prices in the various manufactured goods especially in those things in universal and constant use—this alas! will not be the case, for several reasons.

First, the Nation will have for a year or more, two, perhaps three, millions of soldiers and sailors to feed and clothe. These will consume much.

Second, Thruout all Europe, fifty-two months of destructive war has used up supplies of every kind. Manufacture thruout the biggest producing countries there has been broken up in many cases, and all their machinery destroyed, and literally millions are half-naked, and half-starved. Therefore, for years to come Europe's millions must be heavy consumers of American goods. This will of necessity, cause a greater scarcity here, and we will be lucky if it does not also cause yet higher prices.

The goods in this "Dissolution Sale," were largely bought before the latest big price rises, and therefore we are really offering you DOUBLE BARGAINS, for they are big reductions on goods already lower than the general market!

# Coats, Suits and Dresses Women and Misses Extraordinary Reductions

**Suits**
Values up to $25.00 **$18.**
Values up to $35.00 **$25.**
Values up to $45.00 **$32.50**

**Coats**
Values up to $25.00 **$15.-$18.**
Values up to $35.00 **$22.50 and $25**
Values up to $45.00 **$27.50 and $35.**

**Dresses**
Values up to $25.00 **$15. and $18.**
Values up to $35.00 **$22.50 and $22.**

Have you been waiting for something exceptional in Coat Bargains? Here's your chance—these Dissolution Sale Specials, made of good, warm, fine all wool fabrics, such as well-woven Velours, Broadcloths etc., many with Fur or Plush collars—others, in same materials, belted and high waist models—all colors and sizes, But if you wish to share in this Bargain Opportunity, you will have to act quickly, for at such prices these fine things will not last.

# FOR MEN

50 all wood 3pc. Suits in serge and cassimere, right up in style—sizes 34, 35, 36, 37 only. $25. Value. "Dissn. Sale" Price **$14**

Men's Pants. All sizes. "Dissn. Sale" Prices, 20 to 30 per cent off.

Men's heavy hickory striped Overalls and Jumpers—all sizes. Regr. Price $1.75—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$1.15**

Men's blue dennim Overalls and Jumpers, Regr. Price $2.00—Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$1.50**

Men's Heavy blue Work Shirts, full size cut, well made—all sizes. Regr. Price $1.50—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$1.10**

Men's Mayo ribbed Underwear, Shirts and Drawers, good medium weight—all sizes. Regr. Price $1.25—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$1.00**

Men's Underwear, well-known "Red Label" High Rock Shirts and Drawers, heavy fleece-lined. Regr. Price $1.75—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$1.25**

Men's Union Suits (Charmers), a splendid medium weight underwear—Regr. Price $2.50—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$2.**

Men's Dress Shirts—several hundred beautiful striped Shirts guaranteed fast colors, full sizes—Regr. Prices $1.40 "Dissn. Sale" Price..... **$1.10**

Men's Shoes. We do not need to tell you we carry the best and largest assortment of Men's Work and Dress Shoes, and in our "Dissn Sale" we will allow you 10 per cent off regular prices. For instance on a pair of $4.00 shoes 40c off, on a $5.00 shoe 50c off and so on thru our whole stock.

Men's Gloves—special and Canvas gloves Regr. Price 20c—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **15c**

Brown and gray Jersey gloves. Regr. Price 25c—"Dissn. Sale" Price..... **20c**

On Leather Gloves of all kinds, special "Dissn Sale" reductions.

On Men's flannel and cotton Pajamas, Night Shirts, Suspenders, Neckwear "Dissn. Sale" reductions.

Men's Hose. Regr. Price 35c, "Dissn. Sale" Price..... **25c**

All other Goods in Our Store marked down for this "Dissn. Sale"

# WOMEN'S "MERODE" UNDERWEAR

The name "Merode" stands for quality of the finest kind.

Shirts, in long or short sleeves, made of the finest Selected Cotton, each garment, cut and shaped to fit perfectly. Sizes 36—38, Regr. Price $1.25, "Dissn. Sale" Price **$1.00** Sizes 44—42—40. Regr. Price $1 50 "Dissn Sale" Price **$1.25.** Women's "Merode" Union Suits, in long or short sleeves—our best fitting garments Sizes 36—38. Regr. Price $2.25. "Dissn. Sale" Price **$2.00.** 40—42-44. Regr. Price $2 75. "Dissn. Sale" Price **$2.50.** Ladies' lighter winter weights, ribbed Underwear, shirts and drawers Regr. Price $1 00. "Dissn. Sale" Price **75c.**

# Girls' and Boys' Underwear

Shirts and Drawers, also Union Suits at specially reduced "Dissn. Sale" Prices, from 15 to 25 per cent

# SWEATERS

For Men, Women and Children in many colors, with or without shawl collars. We have not space to give full descriptions of these handsome Sweaters, but we assure you our "Dissn. Sale" price will save you money.

**FOGEL & BURSTAN Department Store**
Middletown, Del.